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Spain to-day. I saw a Romance of Chivalry of a late edition on a bookstall in Madrid only a year ago. As to the "Menina e Moça" being the source of the "Diana" of Montemayor, that opinion is held by a number of writers on account of some striking similarities in the beginning passages, but on reading the two works carefully, I was convinced that this is not the case. Of course we have nothing definite in the matter. No such evidence as we have from the account of Navagiero, of the Italian influence on Boscan, but I am inclined to believe that the influence came from Italy though, as Prof. ELLIOTT remarked, it is hazardous to make such an assertion on account of the extreme difficulty of proving it.

Dr. TODD said :—

Last summer in looking over the books on the quay in Paris I was so fortunate as to find a copy of a seventeenth century edition of the 'Galatea' of CERVANTES—an excellent edition bound in old-fashioned sheep and perfectly preserved. It shows how fortunate one may be among these old collections of books scattered along the quay in Paris, and what bargains one may sometimes make there, when I was able to pick up this valuable copy for two or three francs.

Mr. CALVIN S. BROWN (Vanderbilt University, Tenn.), presented the next paper on

3. *Some Dialectic Survivals of Older English in Tennessee.*

Discussion on this paper was opened by Prof. CHARLES F. SMITH of Vanderbilt Univ., as follows :—

With regard to adding the dental to the end of a word, my brother sent me some examples from Arkansas, which he collected in the wilds of that state where he was for several months on the Geological survey. The backwoods people there say "dend" for den and "mild" for mile. They take a "dost" of medicine, and when they take more than one they call it "dostes." "He got so in debt that the company took away his mind," was the information given about a certain man. But it proved, on closer inquiry, to be only a Manganes claim that had been lost. This adding of the dental at the end of the word is very common among the lower classes in Georgia and elsewhere in the South. I have noted in the writings of RICHARD MALCOLM JOHNSTON such expressions as "maled" and "femaled"; "minders" instead of minors; "talled" instead of tall; "coold" instead of cool; "lawfuld" instead of lawful; "jined" and "jinded" instead of join, joined; "borned" instead of born; "gone(d)" for gone, "knewed" and "flewed" for knew and flew. Georgia Crackers say also "mistakened" for mistaken; "bacheldor" for bachelor, and "flesht" for flesh.

In Arkansas "chuffy" is used for thick-set. It is the same as "chubby," no doubt. "Scriptorian" is used in Arkansas for one well-versed in the scriptures, and I have heard "worldlian" used in the pulpit in South Carolina as the opposite to Christian, the word being formed after the analogy of the latter. They say in Arkansas, as in South Carolina, "blubber" for bubble, and "rucus" is an Arkansas term for a fight. They have some pretty bad fights in Arkansas and it is one of this kind I suppose that is termed a "rucus." In Arkansas they also use "dope" for axle grease.

There is a peculiarity of pronunciation in Tennessee that I have never heard anywhere else; namely, the vowel *e* sounded almost as *i* before a nasal; for instance "sint" for sent, "wint" for went, "min" and "mind" for men and mend, "lint" and "dint" for lent and dent, "sint," "wint," etc., hardly express the exact sound, which is perhaps somewhat shorter than that.

In East Tennessee to "bug" is used for cheat: Cf. HALLIWELL's 'bugger,' a cheat. To "beat," which is also used there for cheat, is found elsewhere. "Dumpy" is used for chubby, just as HALLIWELL gives it for some sections of provincial England. A heavy blow in the face is a "duffer." That expression was used in the *Daily Union*, published in Nashville a few years ago: "He gave him a dufer in the eye," for instance. HALLIWELL has "duff" meaning to give a blow. Southerners speak of "fat pine," and in the rural districts of South Carolina people say "fat lighterd" (light'ood). The word "flunk" is a college term. College boys in the South and elsewhere know what it means. But in East Tennessee the word is used in a way that I have never heard elsewhere; for instance, they say, "Jim's gal *flunked* him." This means probably that Jim's gal jilted or "kicked" him.

"Frustrated," used to signify to put out of humor is heard in Stokes county, North Carolina. "Gangling" is a Southern term for awkward. In East Tennessee if a man tells a big lie it is called a "whopper," if a very big lie, a "gollywhopper." In East Tennessee, too, they speak of dried peaches as "hutchels." I have never heard the word used anywhere else. They call a large chip or section taken out of a log, by "scorers" and choppers a "juggle." "To lie down" is used the polite term for to go to bed in the district county of this state and in other parts of the South. If you are staying at any one's house you are asked if you would like "to lie down." "I suppose you are worried out and would like to lie down," remarked a host to his guest, the lecturer, after the speaking. "Neapy" is used of water; for instance, a friend of mine went fishing and, asking a countryman what the condition of the water was, was told that it was "neapy." My informant thought that the water was disturbed by the wind. It might have meant low water. "Noodlehead" is used for a silly person and "slice" for a fire shovel. The last expression I have never heard, but it seems to be well-known to engi-

neers. We say, as SHAKESPEARE, a "smouch" for a kiss. In East Tennessee they speak of "smacked corn" for ground corn. The worst trouble boys have, is "stone bruises" on their feet. I suppose this is a common term all over the United States, but may not be used everywhere in that sense. In Georgia "dares" is used for courage, for instance, "He has not the dares to do it." "Lug" is a term for ear, in Warrior county, Ala. "Mooney" is a word formed after the analogy of sunny. To "slorate" is a corruption for slaughter heard sometimes in the state of Georgia and a peculiar phrase which I picked up down there is, "I never haint and I never shaint." I have never heard it defined but I think it means a very decided negative.

Prest. FORTIER said :—

In reading the *Proceedings* of the Convention at Harvard Univ., I noticed a reference to the Boston dialect and would like to be enlightened on that subject. Perhaps Prof. GRANDGENT has something to say to us in this line.

Mr. GRANDGENT (Boston), said :—

Perhaps you would be interested to hear which of the words in the lists just given by Professors BROWN and SMITH are familiar to a New Englander. The pronunciations 'batchelder,' 'bile,' 'spile,' 'stomp,' 'sut,' 'wrestle,' and the forms 'het' for 'heated,' 'holt' for the substantive 'hold,' 'oncet' for 'once,' 'wisht' for 'wish' are common among uneducated people in or near Boston. 'Ruther' and 'whut' are often used even by educated persons in Massachusetts. 'Clomb' for 'climbed' I formerly said myself. The expressions 'flustrate,' 'hunk,' 'kiting,' 'noodlehead,' 'stone-bruise,' 'used to could,' 'whopper' are in daily use with us. 'Flunk' is well-known to me; but it was, I think, not commonly employed as an intransitive verb by the Harvard students of my time: we used to say 'slump.' Instead of 'full chisel' and 'jam up' we have 'full tilt' and 'bang up.' 'Mild' for 'mile' I heard once, in the phrase 'a mild off,' on the coast of Maine. Somewhat similar to this are the expressions 'longgenough' and 'farthenough' (for 'long enough' and 'far enough'), used by school-boys in Boston."

Mr. E. H. BABBITT (New York), said :—

"Flunk" is a regular term at Andover. It is used about the Professor who flunks the student when he does not know his lesson.

Prof. VAN DAELL (Boston) remarked :—

It is very evident that the Professor has not attended the Mass. Institute of Technology. There also, they speak of 'co-eds' and of getting "flunked." The more I follow these types of dialects the

more I am convinced of the necessity for the Association to divide the United States into distinct territories and to get accurate statistics. I find in my limited experience that a good many of the slang terms and mispronunciations which are common in some parts of the country are heard over a large part of the United States; for instance, the transformation of the letter *e* into *i*. At Enfield, New Hampshire, I heard people talking of "wimin-folks." I think I have heard this frequently from people having Irish connection. I am sorry to say that a fastidious friend of mine was induced to use the word "shebang" in very refined society in New York to the horror of the lady who presided. I have a small boy in Boston and he gets some of the Boston dialect. I heard him talking of a "dog making a hol' in the ground." He used also the term "catawampus." Of course "to monkey" is a common term.

Prof. SMITH (Vanderbilt) said:—

I would like to ask Mr. VAN DAELL a question. He speaks of the 'Co-eds.' in his institute. We are admitting young women into our university, but have not gone as far as he has, and if they are going "to flunk" the boys, we can't stand it. (Laughter).

Prof. VAN DAELL (Boston) said:—

I never heard of a young lady in Boston "flunking" the boys.

Prof. WOODWARD (Univ. of S. Carolina) said:—

I wish to ask some gentleman from more northerly parts if he ever met with this word, which I heard not long ago from a man of northern birth and rearing. I was talking to him in Columbia, S. C. He said of a certain politician: "I would not have that man for a hog-reeve." I never heard that expression before and wish to know if it is current in the North. Not long ago I was fishing on the Edisto river and was carried from the fishing place to town by an old resident of that section. In making some inquiries about matters in general, I asked him whose horse he was driving. He answered, "It is Mr. Reeves' own." I heard the inhabitants of this section frequently emphasize the possessive by adding the word "own."

Prof. J. M. WEBB (Bell Buckle) said:—

I wish to call the attention of the Association to an old mode of spelling that prevailed in the schools of the rural districts of the South and West many years ago. In 'Abraham Page,' a novel written by JNO. S. HOLT, of Natchez, Miss., I lighted upon this sentence: "When I learned my abisselfas and ampersands I have no distinct recollection." The second word is given by WEBSTER as an old method of spelling the character &; as *&-per-se-&* (ampersand), which was afterward used as the name of the character itself. The

first word was a mystery to me until, in reading the article on A in MURRAY'S 'New English Dictionary,' I chanced upon the expression *a-per-se-a* as an old mode of spelling the word *a*, which afterward became an expression for the letter *a*, meaning the first, chief, etc. (See MURRAY for examples of its use from 1475 to 1602.) It dawned upon me that *abisselfa* was an English translation of *a-per-se-a*, *a-by-itself-à*. So also *e-by-itself-e* became *ebisselfe*. Similarly *ibisselfi*, *obisselfo*, *ubisselfu*. This nomenclature was confined to the vowels as being the only letters that could stand by themselves.

The rural teacher was great in spelling, far more so than in integral calculus. Anything that added to the dignity of this art, in which he was supreme, was cherished and amplified. So these names soon came to be applied to vowels in all of their connections. The word 'separation' would thus be spelled: *S-ebisselfe-p-sep-abisselfa-a-sepa-r-abisselfa-ra-separa-t-ibisselfi-obisselfo-n-shun-separation*.

Col. RICHARD MALCOLM JOHNSTON, in his "Goose Pond School," gives an echo of this mode of spelling in the babble of confused sounds that accompanied the hour when the whole school were commanded to spell aloud and in concert (?).

Mr. BABBITT remarked:—

I should like to ask Prof. WOODWARD the meaning of "hogreeve."

Prof. WOODWARD answered:—

One who takes care of hogs.

Mr. BABBITT said:—

In Connecticut they had an officer generally known as "Hog-howard" who was a town officer. The word was originally spelled "heyward." A hog-howard means a man who looks after stray cattle. Hogreeve is used in that sense probably and with the same meaning. I want to ask some one here from the South, in regard to an expression that is familiar to me at home and which I have hardly heard mentioned in connection with the Dialect Society. That is, the use of the preposition "on" with a pronoun to finish up the meaning of the verb. For instance, a farmer asks his neighbor: "Are you a hayin' on 't"? I once called on a certain gentleman and asked to see him. His wife said that he was "a-shavin' on him" and could not come then. I would like to ask if such expressions are common in the South.

Prof. EDW. S. JOYNES (Univ. of S. Carolina) said:—

That I think is a corruption of "a-haying of it." The phrase is quite familiar to me, and also others such as "a-riding of it," "a-walking of it," etc. The "on" is a corruption of "of."

It affords me great pleasure to have an explanation of the style of

spelling mentioned by Prof. WEBB. I happen to be able to add to that out of my own pocket, though possibly it does not contain much else. I will read an extract from the Richmond (Va.) *Dispatch*, which is of interest to the Southerner. There one of the old time Virginia schoolmasters, a generation even before my own, mentions the habit of spelling which Prof. WEBB has described, as being current during his day.

I went away to school once and returned home a youth of fifteen or thereabouts. Soon after my arrival I had occasion to say "very much obliged to you." My father, who was a gentleman of the old school of East Virginia, said to me, "Where, my son, did you pick up that vulgar pronunciation?" "Obleeged" was the pronunciation of that day. I suppose it is a remnant of the French "oblige." I will say to Mr. WOODWARD that Gov. Bonham of his State always said "obleeged." This pronunciation is now quoted as a vulgarism, but only a few years ago it was the proper thing.

I testified a year ago my great interest in the admirable investigations which were reported as having been made into the dialect of Charleston, S. C., to which great interest attaches. It seems to me that this is thoroughly germane to the work of this Association, and I could only wish that the Dialect Society would affiliate with the Modern Language Association itself, so that the members of the one should be efficient workers in the operations and investigations of the other. Many of the words which Prof. SMITH mentioned as being found in his mother-country of South Carolina, have been familiar to me all my life, from my childhood in the eastern limits of Virginia. Widely extended investigation on this subject would enable us to determine what is local here and there or characteristic, and what is of wider and more general extent. Some of these expressions are new, but the great body of them have been familiar to me; and, as Prof. SMITH said about civilization being easily rubbed off, I myself have had an excellent opportunity of experimental training in this field. I am glad to see year after year, at each meeting of the Association, the increasing interest in this subject of investigation, and I hope that the number of investigators will be largely increased. There is not a member of this Association who could not, out of his own personal experience, contribute from time to time interesting and suggestive facts which shall become a part of the general stock of information, and which shall be subject to future analysis and investigation.

Dr. H. A. TODD (Johns Hopkins) said:—

I think I can throw a ray of light on "flunk." It is a piece of college slang at Princeton and has been so—as I know through my father—for at least half a century. It is used as a transitive and as an intransitive. The student "flunks," and the Professor "flunks" the student.

Dr. JOHN E. MATZKE (Indiana University) said:—

In Bowdoin College the Professor "pulls the student 'up' and he makes a 'dead.'" I wish to make a few remarks concerning the scientific aspect of the forms of speech just mentioned. The word *could* is a good example of the fusion of two types; in the present instance, *cool* and *cold*. We must not attempt, however, to explain all such cases absolutely upon phonetic or other special grounds. When a certain phonetic phenomenon has become established within a dialect, a tendency to recur to this combination of sounds may spring up, and it may be repeated in words that do not present the same original causes. The pronunciation *batcheldr* may possibly come under this category. The cases of Fr. *meldre* for *melre*, and Engl. *bacheldr* for *bachelor*, are not completely identical. In *melre*, *r* stands at the beginning of a new syllable and is a consonant, in *bachelor*, in its common pronunciation, *r* serves the two functions of vowel and consonant, and its pronunciation would be represented by *rr* (*batſelrr*). It seems to me the two cases are not identical.

With regard to the double pronunciation of "for," *fur* might illustrate sentence accent. The word would be pronounced "for" in accented position in the sentence and *fur* in unaccented position.

Prof. W. M. BASKERVILL (Vanderbilt) said:—

Our Secretary last night said that while coming through Kentucky some gentleman had been giving him the "lay of the land." This expression brings up an interesting problem. Of course, according to all the uses of the words "lie" and "lay," the correct form is the "lie of the land"; yet the finest writers stumble upon the "lay of the land." I have heard that this form is American and that "lie of the land" is the correct English.

I should like to know if there is any one present who can give any etymology of "tote." In WEBSTER'S 'International Dictionary' it is put down as of supposed African origin. Twelve years ago I chanced upon the word *totian* in Old English and this I thought then was the source of the word used in the South. This summer I was working on this word and traced it through many stages, but the process is a very lengthy one. I should like, however, to have any of you who may be acquainted with proposed etymologies of the word to give me some information about them.

Prof. A. M. ELLIOTT remarked:—

In Baltimore we say "staump" for stamp (verb), "Jaunson" for Johnson, "Thaumpson" for Thompson. I am also familiar with the expression "patridge." The use of the word "miled" is also familiar, but one thing I have heard in Baltimore and nowhere else is "in" with *d* added before a vowel, as "ind a minute." The word "trussle" I have never heard. I am familiar with the expression "yuster could," a "track of land" and also the "rheumatiz." "Het" is well known as the past of heat. In the use of *i* for *e* in

such words as "send," I would like to ask if this practice can be traced to any Danish or Scandinavian origin. A "duffer" as a blow I never heard. In England they say a "poor duffer." Last summer I was standing in a book store in London; a man came in and asked the price of a book and when told the price; he said that it was too high and asked the bookseller why he asked so much from a "poor duffer" like him. A "hunk of bread," "lie down," "stone bruise," I have heard all my life; "flunk" was used at Haverford College, Penna., but I don't remember having heard it at Harvard, where I went from Haverford. "Jam up," "shavin on him" are very familiar as words belonging to the middle section of the country.

Prof. BASKERVILL said :—

Changing *i* to *e* can be traced back to the Old English. We now say 'English' and the Italians use *i* in this word. There is a number of words where the opposite interchange is made; as "sense" for since, etc.

Prof. A. P. BOURLAND (Univ. of Nashville) said :—

I have frequently heard in Tennessee the expression "to egg on," or "agg on."

Prof. GRANDGENT added :—

That is common both in speaking and in writing.

Mr. BABBITT said :—

I wish to say a word in regard to the pronunciation of short *e* and short *i*. There seems to be a Southern tendency which was displayed in the case of Mr. BROWN, the writer of the paper, to pronounce the latter vowel more open than is usually heard in the North. I myself am now collecting information in regard to the pronunciation of these vowels in the northern dialect. They say "everage" instead of average, as well as "pritty" and "briches." This attenuation generally occurs when the word is followed by a dental.

The Association adjourned at one o'clock to take luncheon in Wesley Hall, where the members had a fine opportunity for social intercourse that was greatly promoted by the commodious and practical arrangements instituted by the Local Committee.

The **Third Session** of the Association was called to order at 2.30, P. M., by President FORTIER.

Prof. JOHN P. FRUIT (Centre College) read a paper entitled :

4. *A Plea for the Study of Literature from an Æsthetic Standpoint.*

Prof. BASKERVILL said in opening the discussion on this paper:—

This is a pretty large question to discuss, Mr. President, but it is very well for an Association like this to have some one now and then to recall us to the true end of all teaching. We deal with words and sentences, with translations of other languages into our own, and we are prone to take the means to the end as the end itself. This is why it is so difficult to teach English, which is the most difficult of all languages to teach, and especially to teach English literature. For years the professors in other languages must work to the point of getting their students to appreciate the higher realms of thought and beauty. I have often thought that we teachers are worth little in teaching genius anything, but our duty is to cultivate a receptive imagination and to get into our students an appreciation of the thoughts and beauties of literature; that, perhaps, is the highest aim of a teacher. The text, if I may take one in this discussion, would be;—"The things seen are temporal and the unseen things—the spiritual—are eternal." As LOWELL says, "The outward things are but the husk."

There are two or three points on which I cannot agree with Prof. FRUIT. I cannot agree with him in considering SHAKESPEARE a great artist as I understand that word. It depends upon what you may consider an artist. He held the mirror to nature and reflected life. If this is the true conception of an artist he is the artist of the highest order, but art, as I understand it, is better embodied in MILTON and TENNYSON. MATTHEW ARNOLD would point English and American youths especially to MILTON as the perfect artist of the English language, and he tells them that those who could not have the perfect models of antiquity, were especially fortunate in having this perfect artist to guide them in their own language. There is this to be said about perfect art: It will live; and that is why I do not think that BROWNING will live as one of the greatest poets of our language. The mentality of the man overrides his art. He is thinking and philosophising to such an extent that art, to a certain degree, is overlooked. I can never become a Browningite. It is true that there are poems of his that will live, but he cannot be classed among the fourteen great poets of English literature. I think that we ought to put into the hands of our pupils perfect specimens of art; they should do their thinking from perfect models, knowing that in this education, just as in all education, there must be an absolutely perfect ideal before the pupil, one so great as to make him feel his utter inability